

CHARGE AGAINST GOMPERS MAY FALL FLAT

Indianapolis Authorities Have About Given Up Idea of Prosecution.

WITNESSES ARE NOT NEEDED

Say Labor Leader Had Close Shave—Now Watched by Secret Service.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)
"I do not now believe that Sam Gompers will be tried for any complicity in the late dynamite outrages, so I do not see why you bother me," said Samuel F. Whitman last night to a reporter of The Advertiser.

Mr. Whitman, it will be remembered, was one of the witnesses at the Indianapolis end of the McNamara conspiracy who came to Honolulu under bonds several weeks ago. The other witness who came at the same time and on the same steamer, was A. Gustave Gebbard, or Gebhart, and who ten days ago left this city with the expressed intention of purchasing some land in Maui, but whose present whereabouts is unknown. Mr. Whitman declares that he does not know where Gebbard is, that he only saw him once in Indianapolis, and that it was the merest coincidence that they met aboard the Sierra some weeks ago.

Permission to Go.

"Yes," said Mr. Whitman last night in reply to a question, "I have permission of the United States authorities to continue on to Japan, whither I first intended going, but I do not know whether I will take the next steamer or the one following it. Anyway, that is no one's business but my own."

It appears that Mr. Whitman, who is a retired Canadian business man, was originally called before the federal grand jury at Indianapolis some months ago and questioned about a visit made by Samuel Gompers to Toronto last year, as well as a visit made by the same labor official to Indianapolis and Los Angeles during the past summer. It also appears that Mr. Whitman was in each of those cities during the visits of Gompers, and that a labor leader who has since proved to be one of the McNamara was twice registered at the same hotel, with Gompers.

Whitman was summoned before the secret service men in Indianapolis, and it was then that he was placed under a bond of \$25,000, furnished by a Toronto bank, to appear before any proper investigating body by which he might be called. He came to Hawaii by permission of the authorities at Indianapolis, and now will continue his trip across the Pacific as a result of letters recently received. Speaking to The Advertiser man last night he said that he would give brief extracts from the letters received on condition that he was not further "bothered."

Needed No Longer.

From one of the notes the following extracts are taken:
"While your bonds will be continued as heretofore and while you will be asked to please report to us whenever you may be within the next six months, it is not probable that your testimony will be required here in Indianapolis. Your deposition is sufficient for our present needs."
"It was unfortunate that other lines of evidence did not point to this man's connection with the case up to the time of his coming to this city. If we could have brought over the Toronto witnesses and the register of the King Edward hotel (as you know we had hoped to do), your evidence as to G's presence in both cities with his conspiring friends, would have been sufficient to have caused his immediate arrest in Washington."

Thanks for Action.

"I want to take this opportunity, on behalf of the State and good order everywhere to thank you for your action in this matter. The fact that you are by birth and citizenship a Canadian makes the reason all the greater why an American jury should vote you thanks, as our's have done."
The other writer, a near relative of Whitman's, says in his letter:
"I was looking for your return quickly after the authorities heard fully what you know. The other day I talked with Captain Driscoll and he was sorry but it looks now as if some of the big fellows in the A. F. would not get what was their due. But, as he said, they will get brave some time again and try some more Llewellyn tricks."

Gompers' Close Shave.

"I don't quite agree with him, for I think they're scared off for good by what's happened to the Mc's. It was a close shave for Gompers though, and I guess they're keeping a better watch on him now than they do on the President when he travels."

"Write from Japan and be sure to let H. know your address by cable. I saw him today and he is writing to you."

ADVICE FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Don't trifle with a cold is good advice for prudent men and women. It may be vital in case of a child. There is nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds in children. It is safe and sure. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BOURBONS NOW STRIP FOR FRAY

McCandless Again Candidate for Delegate, but No Hint of Other Seekers Yet.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The hau tree campaign is on. The Democrats are stripped for the fray and, if one is to believe all they say, they are sure of victory.

They are so sure that, still according to some of their leaders, they are not going to spend any money in electing their candidates. Instead their political red fire will burn brightly under such hospitable hau trees as they may be able to discover, and they are going to elect Link McCandless in the place of Cupid beyond any reasonable doubt. They say so themselves.

According to the same mouthpieces of the party there is nothing but harmony to be found inside the Bourbon camp. All is peace. The foes of McCandless have been muzzled and all that now remains to be done is to reorganize and reorganize as speedily as possible.

In order to be ready with the goods when the election day comes round the captains of the cohorts are already getting down to hard work. Thursday night there was a meeting of the faithful at the Occidental Hotel that was addressed by Charles Barron, T. Ryan, Mr. Weller and others. At that meeting the plans for the forthcoming fight were outlined. It was determined that the voice of the party demands the election of Link McCandless as the successor of Prince Cupid, or words to that effect.

The campaign editorials, printed in The Advertiser, came in for a good deal of attention, and it was then and there decided that the fight was to be made without the aid of a "yellow dog fund" or a "slush fund," or any of the usual financial attributes to political campaigns here and elsewhere. Instead everything was to be reduced to the last degree of Jeffersonian simplicity. No great halls are to resound to the addresses of Soap Box Barron or John Wilson or Joe Fern this campaign.

Quite the contrary. Churches will house the crowds that assemble to hear the Bourbon orators and when churches can not be found an effort will be made to discover some friendly hau tree. However, the question of meetings will not come up for a time yet. The party has still to gather the hangers for such affairs and this is the work that is being put through by Link McCandless, C. Barron, T. Ryan, Supervisor McClellan, Joe Fern and others. They are now hard at it organizing the ranks into fighting shape.

Rightly or wrongly they are announcing to all that their own internal wounds are healed until now they are in a position to take advantage of the breaches they claim to see in the Republican ranks.

TRIES TO SHOOT GIRL WHO WON'T MARRY FRIEND

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Preferring to be shot at rather than marry a man fifteen years her senior, pretty Lee Fong, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Lee Sai, yesterday afternoon shut herself up in a kitchen back of a store at Pauahi and Maunakea streets, while her loving father blazed away at her through the wall with a .32-caliber revolver.

The fact that he did not hit her was testified to by the presence of the target herself in Chief McDuffie's office last night where she told him all about it. Sergeant Alec Nawahi had placed Lee Sai under arrest earlier in the day and after getting the bare facts of the case, had turned it over to the chief for investigation.

That investigation resulted in securing at least one of the bullets and the whole story. The father had made a match for the girl, he says, with a thirty-year-old friend, and the chief believes it will be found later to have been a monetary matter. The girl refused, having given her affections, it seems, to A. N. Benjamin, a Chinese lad nearer her own age.

Upon her continued refusal yesterday the father repaired to where she was living with relatives. The girl saw him first and locked herself in the kitchen, two bullets passing within two feet of her on the level of her head. Their course could be followed through the partitions. A charge of assault with intent to commit murder may be brought against the man, particularly as she states he has often threatened her.

SHIP COMPANIES UNDER FIRE ON REBATING CHARGE

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—Special Agent Dickinson, of the department of justice, has arrived in this city to begin the prosecution of the charge of rebating brought against certain transpacific steamship companies. Several of the largest corporations are named in the complaint. The contemplated prosecution is based on the charges of rebating brought against certain of the companies. A group of favored shippers are said to have benefited by the system of rebating that is alleged to have continued, despite the Sherman act, until just recently.

THE BISHOP'S RETURNS FROM INDUSTRIAL QUERIES

In a sermon preached by Bishop Rea-terick on Sunday last he made a statement relative to forces on plantations of which the following is an extract.

Statement.
I find at an Island Industrial School that a boy spends a year in each of the following trades: (1) tailor; (2) printing; (3) carpenter; (4) blacksmith. It appears to me that if a boy spent four years at one trade he would be better fitted for work. Boys are eighteen or over when they graduate from such schools and they are then too old to learn a trade. I find these graduates in stores and offices but not largely engaged in mechanical or agricultural work, for which purpose the schools were designed.

Questions.
1. Have you any Hawaiians in your employ who are graduates of any industrial school?
2. If so, how many and what schools?
3. Do you believe that instead of industrial schools it would be better to put a boy in an ordinary school until he was (say) fifteen and then apprentice him to a trade?
4. In your opinion is a graduate of an industrial school at eighteen or nineteen discouraged when he finds he has to learn a trade?
5. In your opinion are the educational methods in use in these Islands leading boys away from agriculture and mechanical labor rather than leading them to these pursuits?
6. While presumably willing to give every bright boy a chance, in your opinion, is a boy happier or society better if an ordinary boy is educated out of his sphere and given desires and tastes which he cannot gratify?
7. Have you any suggestions to make?

Forty-One Replies.
Forty-one replies were received to these questions. All the large plantations and four of the large employers of skilled labor replied, most of them at considerable length.

Question one.
Have you any Hawaiians in your employ who are graduates of any industrial school?

The question was asked as to Hawaiians because one school has only Hawaiians and the others, until recently, have been practically Hawaiians. The questions, however, were intended to deal with industrial schools and not with racial matters.

In reply to question one, all plantations answered "No," except in six cases. From four large employers of labor two answered "No." Two answered "Yes."

The second question was, "If so, how many and what schools?"

Some More Replies.

Here are some of the replies:

1. "Only one. Graduate of Kamehameha. He is working as a clerk in the office."

2. "One Lahainaluna." The answer does not give present employment.

3. "Eight in the shops, three in the office. All the eleven from Kamehameha."

4. "One Kamehameha." Employment not stated.

5. "Three from Kamehameha, one from Lahainaluna. The three from Kamehameha took the regular course. They are all machinists. In each case the man is the only one of his graduating class who followed out the school training. All the others took positions as clerks, freight clerks, etc. The Lahainaluna man took the regular industrial course, but is employed as a cane worker."

6. "Two from Kamehameha school." The answer does not state whether they are graduates, nor their employment.

7. "One who attended Hilo school, we think. He is employed as watchman."

Report Graduates.

We find those reported as graduates as follows:

Two from Lahainaluna. One as a cane worker.

Four from Kamehameha. Two in offices.

Eleven machinists. Three, employment not stated.

Concerns not plantations report as follows:

"One from Kamehameha, in the drawing office."

"Seventeen machinists who attended Kamehameha."

In addition to the above, the following is of interest. One manager of a large plantation writes:

"We have fourteen Hawaiians employed as carpenters, locomotive drivers, pump engineers, overseers. Most of these learned their trade on the plantation and are not graduates of any industrial school."

Eight Hawaiians.

Another writes:

"We have eight Hawaiians who attended Kamehameha or St. Louis, one, two or three years, who are employed as locomotive drivers, plumbers, etc."

Another says:

"We have two boys in our shop who attended Kamehameha but did not graduate."

A large concern, not a plantation, writes:

"Besides the seventeen who attended Kamehameha, mentioned above, we have sixty men in our employ who attended local schools (not industrial). Some of these are graduates."

Another, a large employer of Hawaiian labor, has a large number of skilled workmen who attended local schools (not industrial). Some of these are graduates.

This writer adds:

"As regards the advantage of attending an industrial school, this has no consideration in the matter of employment. We are not influenced favorably or otherwise by such previous attendance."

Other replies make no mention of Hawaiians other than graduates of industrial schools, who are now working under them. It may be said, however, that many have expressed themselves as glad to give preference to Hawaiians out of sentiment, when such show themselves capable and have a sense of responsibility.

The Third Question.

The third question was, "Do you believe that instead of industrial schools it would be better to put a boy in an ordinary school until he was, say, fif-

teen, and then apprentice him to a trade?" The answers to this question in all cases but one, were "Yes." In many cases "Decidedly yes." Some of the answers are, I believe, of especial importance.

One writes, "None of the boys from industrial schools come here. I believe that the system of giving a smattering of several trades to boys, instead of teaching one trade thoroughly, is not founded on experience and is not common sense."

"We do not see many here. A had one but he claimed to be a carpenter, blacksmith and painter rolled into one, and he was not a success. I believe an immense amount of money is thrown away annually in these schools."

Another writes, "We have long been forced to view the system with apprehension as having a decided tendency to unfit the youth of these islands for industrial pursuits."

"Provided that a boy has a good common school education he cannot be cajoled to work at a trade too soon. A strong, healthy boy can begin at 14 or 15 years of age and by the time he is 20 he is a competent mechanic."

It All Depends.

"The average youth from an industrial school is eighteen or nineteen years of age when he graduates, and then has only a very limited knowledge of the trades which he took up while at school. This knowledge is so very limited and in most cases only covers the rudiments of the different trades, that if he decides to follow any one of them up, (and he can only take one of them up), he has practically to learn it all over again, whereas if he left school at, say, fifteen or sixteen, and then became apprenticed to a trade, he would have a fair knowledge of it." This reply is from one who, by education and experience and love for the best interests of the people, is qualified to speak.

"I came from a common school. The boys there were not educated away from manual labor. They were made better men for their country than the so-called educated youth here. If a boy is bright he will find the means after fifteen to get to the front. Train the boys a year at this and a year at that and give them the idea that they know it all, and they are a nuisance to the world for the remainder of their lives. It does look nowadays as if teachers wanted to educate all life, forgetting that the soil will not yield spontaneously the crop desired. Perhaps if they keep on pegging away they may get to the stage where telepathy or hypnosis or some other issue will get in its work on the soil bacteria and man need only look on a lump of earth and imagine that the crop he desires will come, and lo, it is there, but I have had to work for what I have."

Danger of Education.

One large employer, not a plantation man, writes: "An ordinary boy with no special intellectual capacity should, in my opinion, not be educated above what reasonably would seem to be his future condition in life. He should, however, be given a chance in the direction for which he seems adapted. The majority of boys here will, I believe, be better situated in life, if, after a common school education they could, at the age, say, of fifteen, at once enter into a regular apprenticeship and learn one trade well instead of learning a little of several trades as they do now at the schools, learning a little of many things and nothing well enough by which to make a living."

Another, a man who at 16 years of age went to a school of mechanics where he spent three years, says that after that he "had a small job for two years as an apprentice until he could be admitted as a journeyman in a machine shop where I was paid something for my work. In those two years I learned about mechanical work practically all that I learned anything in the trade school which was of much practical use to me, nor did the other young men learn what was of practical use to them. Things may, however, have changed since my day."

Tells the Trouble.

Another prominent man writes: "I learned a trade myself after being apprenticed at the age of fourteen and I was instructor in an industrial school for three years. The trouble is that the graduate of the industrial school thinks that he has a thorough knowledge of several trades and when he finds that he is compelled to begin again he is naturally disgusted and gives up the idea of earning his living in that way. Good material utterly spoiled."

The fourth question was, "In your opinion is a graduate of an industrial school at eighteen or nineteen, discouraged when he finds that he has to begin at the beginning and learn a trade?"

Affirmative Replies.

Those who answer this question all say, "Yes." Many elaborate their answer, all, however, opening with the affirmative answer. Some answers are here given:

"When a boy stays at school till he is 18 or 19 he is more liable to drift into store or clerical work than to take to mechanical or agricultural labor. The trouble is that most of the graduates consider themselves competent and when they are told that they must begin to learn they get discouraged."

"So far I have never seen one who was willing to learn a trade after graduating from one of these schools." (This is written by an American educated in American public schools.)

"In my experience young men graduates from so-called industrial schools, have objected to work on the plantations on the ground that they were graduates and therefore not expected to do ordinary work. As some of them have expressed it to me they are looking for 'gentleman's jobs.'"

Small Expectations.

"Yes, because at eighteen or nineteen years of age he expects to be self-supporting and if he decides to take up a trade he has to begin on a small salary and for two years at least is dependent on his parents or relatives. Therefore he naturally looks for the position which offers the largest salary

DAUGHTER HELD PRISONER A YEAR

Locked in Small Room for Eight Months — Hilea Scandal Grows Worse.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, January 19.—That the school commissioners did the only thing in refusing to accept the assurances first given out by Miss Bertha Ben Taylor that everything was as it should be at the Hilea school is becoming more and more plain. As further information becomes available, the worse the tale of the Kau school scandal becomes.

It has just developed that Principal Wilson had been holding his eldest daughter in close confinement for months. From February of last year until September of this year she was never allowed to leave her home and after that, until taken in charge by the police, never going out without being accompanied by someone to prevent any telling of what she might know.

This, if it is proven, absolutely disposes of any idea of a "conspiracy" on her part and on the part of the other witnesses against her father.

Tells of Imprisonment.

The Wilson girl is now being kept at the home of Sheriff Pua, in Hilo, and was interviewed by a representative of The Advertiser yesterday. The story she tells, while it is an extraordinary one for any girl to relate, appears to be straightforward. She denies absolutely having conspired with the other girls to fabricate evidence against her father. She showed further that, even had she so desired, it would have been impossible for her to do it, as she had not spoken to any of the other girls for many months. She stated as proof of this assertion that she had ever since last February been under constant surveillance, first at her father's home and later on at the house of Deputy Sheriff Kekaula, with the exception of a couple of days, when she made her escape to Honolulu.

"I ran away from my father's house in Hilea last February," she said. "I ran away because I would not stand for the way in which he treated me. I was away for three days. Then I was brought home, and I was kept in the house ever since until last month, when I ran away again."

"My father locked me up in a small room. He barred the windows and the door was kept locked. During the first couple of weeks I was given nothing but bread and water, but after that I was given ordinary food."

"I was kept a prisoner in that little room until last September, and was not allowed to leave the house at all. This is true. The fact that I was locked up in that way is known through the whole neighborhood. The stories about my father had been circulating for a long time, yes, for more than a year."

Escaped Through Window.

"In September I was let out of the little room, and was put to work in the kitchen, but my father nailed up the kitchen windows, and I was not able to get away. When I was not in the kitchen, I was kept in the small room. Since September I was allowed to go out at times, but there was always some one with me to watch me."

"I finally broke away, on a Monday, by picking out the bricks which held the window of the room where I was locked up. I hid through the day among some kukui trees. That same night I went down to Honolulu. I intended to go to the captain of the police and tell him about my father, but he was not there. Then I met my lover, whom I had met first in February, and he persuaded me to come and stay with him."

"I was with him for a couple of days. Then I was arrested. I was taken to Kekaula's house where I stayed about a month, until I came over here. It was only after I had been told that I was to be taken to the reform school that I told Kekaula about my father."

ROYAL PARTY WILL LAND TOMORROW

NEW YORK, January 22.—The British royal party, consisting of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia will disembark in this port some time tomorrow. They are accompanied by a large suite, which will be in attendance during the visit in this country.

This is the first time in more than fifty-two years that a member of the reigning family of Great Britain has visited the shores of the United States, and special arrangements have been made for their reception. Whitehall, ambassador to the court of St. James, will entertain lavishly during the stay of the royal party in New York.

Fatematsu, an employee of the Standard Dredging Company, on a pile driver in the harbor work, yesterday had four fingers smashed by a fellow workman's sledge and had to be taken to the hospital.

Without considering his future prospects. In this way they become employed as clerks in stores, matrons, chauffeurs, assistant pursers on steamers, etc., and in this way are taken away from mechanical and agricultural pursuits instead of being led to them."

"Graduates of industrial schools of every nationality, from what I have seen of them in these Islands, are immensely discouraged if they see work in any form coming their way."

"It stands to reason that such graduates get discouraged when after learning a little of several trades they come into competition with seasoned workmen. The majority of such graduates in order to earn a living, go into offices as subordinate clerks, or drift into gangs of laborers and never amount to anything more."

Suggestions in the replies as to trade schools instead of industrial schools will be given later.

MILLIONS STARVE IN STRICKEN CHINA

Reports to Shanghai Tell of Awful Suffering in the Provinces.

MAY ENDANGER SETTLEMENT

Powers May Be Forced to Act in Relief of Multitude of Hungry Ones.

SHANGHAI, January 22.—Reports from the interior provinces declare that there are hundreds of thousands of Chinese starving to death. Some reports estimate the total number on the verge of starvation at 3,700,000 souls. The situation is reported as most critical.

It is thought here that the news of the conditions in the provinces may have a serious effect on the settlement of the revolution. It is believed that the revolutionist government will be unable to afford any relief to the famine sufferers, and the remains of the Imperial authority is far too shattered to undertake any such work.

It is generally regarded as certain that if the powers act in order to aid the starving, the settlement of the revolution will be delayed indefinitely.

PEKING, January 22.—The young Manchu prince are reported to be in favor of continuing the fight against the Republicans to the death. Plans for a meeting of the more prominent among their leaders have been made and they will meet tomorrow to discuss the abdication of the Emperor and the possibility of restoring him to his throne.

ATTACHE'S LIFE IS ENDANGERED; PLOT LAID BARE

TEHERAN, Persia, January 22.—A plot to involve the United States in the present strained political situation between Russia and this country was laid bare yesterday, when it became known that an attempt had been made to kill one of the attaches at the American legation in this city.

It was planned to entice him to the treasury building on the plea of important international business and kill him on the way. The details of the conspiracy were uncovered by the gendarmes, and the plans of the plotters frustrated.

MAY CHOOSE HOOK TO SUCCEED HARLAN

WASHINGTON, January 22.—It is rumored here on good authority that President Taft has decided to name Judge William Cather Hook to succeed Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Hook comes from Leavenworth, Kansas, and is United States circuit judge of the eighth judicial district.

AVIATORS FALL ON LOS ANGELES FIELD

LOS ANGELES, California, January 22.—Two slight accidents marred the otherwise interesting aviation meet at Dominguez Aviation Field yesterday afternoon. Neither of the aviators who fell from their machines were injured, but the machines were wrecked. A crowd of more than 60,000 persons watched the circus stunts of the birdmen from the grandstands and the field.

DEATH KNELL FOR OVERSEER WILSON

Bill No. 40, the cold, black-typed heading for the measure which is intended to oust Road Supervisor Charles Wilson of his power and perhaps the office he holds, will come up before the board of supervisors at noon today for second reading.

Just when the bill will come up for third and final reading is not known to the county clerk, as the supervisors may elect to hold a meeting Thursday or Friday. It is quite possible that the four supervisors who are putting the bill through will want the power of doing all the street work placed in the hands of City Engineer Gore by February 1, or before that, for the city engineer may have some one in sight to replace Wilson, and in turn some of the bosses under Wilson.

Mayor Fern will in all probability sign the measure. The mayor so far sees no reason why he shouldn't attach his signature.